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Wallace R. Farrington, Editor

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WEDNESDAY MARCH 2, 1910

The world was sad, the garden was
a wild;
And man, the hermit, sighed—till
woman smiled.
—Campbell.

Congress expects Hawaii to hold
an election on prohibition, so it is
about time to begin to get ready for
the campaign.

Members of Congress are slow to
approve, even for Hawaii, the plan
of the government becoming a bank-
er for homesteaders. Wide-awake
business men are expected to appre-
ciate the opportunities for conduct-
ing farmers' banks.

It is to be regretted that good old
Secretary Wilson has challenged his
friends to decide whether they be-
lieve him in preference to Gifford
Pinchot. It may cause some bitter
moments in the latter years of the
Secretary's very useful life.

Too much should not be expected
of the vicious enemies of an Ameri-
can merchant marine. Consequently
it is natural for them to represent
the failure of the Canadian-Australi-
an steamer to accommodate its
share of local passenger traffic as
having no bearing on the proposed
change in American laws. To the
intelligent American, however,
who still has some regard for his
country, it is an example of the very
poor service that is given this port
by through foreign lines, in whose
behalf, on the San Francisco and
Seattle route, it is proposed to re-
move the present protection given
American ships. Foreign steamship
operators will use the suspension of
the coastwise shipping law to kill off
what American ships are left in these
waters, and then the people of Honolu-
lu will be entirely at the mercy of the
alien ship and alien owners, whose
service does not now meet the situa-
tion where they are absolutely free
to carry all the passengers they wish
to and from this port. It is well to
remember that the failure of this
foreign line to do its duty by the
traveling public was put forward by
the suspensionists as one of the rea-
sons for attacking American ships.
Just how they figure American re-
sponsibility only a suspensionist can
explain.

WONDERS NEVER CEASE.

The wise declaration that statis-
tics are not facts is one of the most
important that has yet been thrown
into the controversy over the coast-
wise shipping law.

It will unquestionably have "great
influence in Washington," where the
members of Congress will be inter-
ested in this new status of the case
and perhaps be misled from the ul-
timate aim of the coastwise law sus-
pensionists to place the transporta-
tion lines between this Territory
and the mainland in the hands of
Japan.

This remarkable blow that has
been struck will so thoroughly upset
the basis on which Congress has ac-
ted during all these years that we
have no doubt it will be hailed by
the benighted members as another
instance of the Territory of Hawaii
showing the American people how to
run things.

It is true that Hawaii has for
many years been run on the plan
that statistics are not facts, because
these islands have for so many years
been under the control of a govern-
ment "of, by and for a few of us."

After Congress recovers from the
spasm occasioned by this new plan
of reaching a knowledge of exact con-
ditions, it will undoubtedly turn its
attention to a sifting of the delib-
erate falsehood and misrepresentation
with which the local suspension-
ists have weakened their cause.

Members of Congress who have
been out of the woods a reasonably
long time know very well that even
with the remarkable accommodations
that exist for transcontinental travel,
it is necessary for persons to
book for accommodation on trains in
advance of the day of departure, and
then they do not always get what
is wanted. And as for the trans-
Atlantic passenger traffic, the book-
ings for transportation must be made
months before the day of depart-
ure, a cash deposit made at the

time of booking, and a liberal bonus
paid for special apartments. That
is the condition existing in ocean
transportation where the dearly-be-
loved foreigner has absolute sway
and the American ships are as com-
pletely wiped off the face of the
waters as the suspensionists would
have them in the Pacific, if they
have their way.

We feel almost certain that Con-
gress, in its appreciation of truth,
will not be immediately stamped by
the bold bad men of Hawaii who
declare, "Tell with a stick; give us
our foreign ships."

COMPARING FARM WAGES.

When the rate of wages paid the
field workers in our principal in-
dustry is under fire for any cause, it
is always interesting to compare the
wages paid here with the rate that
prevails in some of the older white-
men's countries where conditions
are presumably more civilized, if not
better.

Our Russian friends just arrived
are disposed to ask more than \$22
a month, with free houses, a section
of land, free fuel and free water and
free medical attendance.

In the British Isles, where the
farmer has had of late years to
stand the brunt of advancing wages
on account of emigration to Ameri-
ca and the Colonies, as well as a
shift to the towns and manufactur-
ing centers, the Northern counties
of England pay 18s. 6d. or about
\$4.44 per week. In Wales laborers
receive 16s. or \$3.84. In the Mid-
land counties laborers receive 15s.
or \$3.60, and for the Southern and
Western counties they receive but
14s. 6d. or \$3.48. Combining Eng-
land and Wales, the average wage
in 1908 for agricultural labor was
about 16s. or \$3.84 per week.

From 1899 to 1905 there was a
gradual decrease in the sum paid in
wages for this kind of work, each
year, but from 1905 until 1908 there
was a gradual increase, though in
Scotland and Ireland there was but
little change. At the present time
conditions are such in the factory
towns that there is little to induce
young men to leave the country, and
it is possible that the wages paid
for agricultural labor will be re-
duced, in accordance with the laws
of supply and demand. The statis-
tics indicate that the laborer re-
ceived about £37 per year, and in-
asmuch as wages paid in 1725 were
about £13 to £15, it is easy to
compute that the wages of the Eng-
lish farm laborer have a little more
than doubled in less than 200 years,
which is a very rapid increase for
England.

Another feature of the English
situation, of interest, is that in the
agricultural matters they have what
is known as gamekeepers, woodmen,
gardeners and other special trades
considered to be allied with agricul-
ture. Now inasmuch as a game-
keeper receives from 24s. to 30s. a
week with a free cottage and a cer-
tain allowance of coal, and a wood-
man receives from 22s. to 28s. per
week and a gardener from 19s. to
26s. a week, with this same addi-
tional privilege of cottage and coal,
it is seen that farm laborers have
some inducement to specialize along
certain lines. Gamekeepers, wood-
men and farmers live under far bet-
ter conditions than do the factory
workers in the manufacturing cen-
ters. The more enterprising coun-
try laborers, who have heretofore
been migrating to the towns, seem
to grasp the fact that by special-
izing they will be able to better their
conditions and remain in the coun-
try.

The value of specializing is found
everywhere, but when the farm spe-
cialists of the British Isles are paid
comparatively little more than the
ordinary agriculturists of this land,
just cause for complaint against
what is offered here sinks to a
very low minimum. As for our Rus-
sian friends, we are inclined to the
belief that the prospect for them
is luxury and wealth compared with
their opportunities at home.

Politics may be a game for men,
but the original boss was a woman,
so thrilling as tucking away the sal-
ary check at the end of each week.
Thermometers make more sense
than the big fish that get away.

COL. SAM PARKER TELLS HAWAII FACTS

Believes Islands Are Safe From Foreign Attack

(Special Correspondence.)
WASHINGTON, February 15.—Col.
Sam Parker was interviewed by a
couple of local reporters on Hawaii
a day or two ago, and he expressed
some interesting views particularly
with reference to the Japanese in Ha-
waii. To the reporter of the Post, the
Colonel said:

"It is peculiar that the Japanese in
Hawaii never under any consideration
will buy rice grown by the Chinese,"
said Col. Samuel Parker, of Honolulu,
who was the prime minister of Queen
Liliuokalani, at the Arlington.

"Every pound of rice used by the
Japanese in Hawaii is imported by
them, and they cheerfully pay the
price plus the duty. They claim that
Japanese rice is better, purer, more
nutritious than the rice cultivated and
grown in the Hawaiian Islands by the
Chinese, who, the Japanese claim, do
not understand the art of growing that
staple."

Col. Parker is not opposed to the
Japanese as a resident of Hawaii.
"Where would our islands be if we
did not have the Japanese laborers for
our sugar plantations?" observed
Col. Parker. "There is no other race
that will work as industriously and
steadily as the Japanese race. They
are not, as has been charged, stirring
up sedition and insurrection against
the United States. They attend strictly
to their own business and are law-
abiding and desirable citizens. It is
absurd to argue that the Japanese
have any designs on Hawaii. It might
as well be said that Japan has designs
on California or New York. Hawaii
is a part of the United States, and if
Japan attacked Hawaii it would be
attacking this government. Besides,
Japan would find that she had a hard
proposition if she attempted to sub-
due Hawaii. The fortifications this
government is constructing in Ha-
waii will make the island well-nigh
impregnable."

"The Hawaiians are greatly pleased
with the administration of President
Taft," added Col. Parker. "His ap-
pointment of three judges for the is-
lands has met the approval of the
people."
"Native Hawaiians are still devoted
to their former queen, and believe this
government ought to provide some
compensation for her."
To the Herald reporter, the Colonel
had this to say:

"The Hawaiian people are proud of
their American citizenship," said Col.
Sam Parker, of Honolulu, at the Ar-
lington, last night. Col. Parker, who
was the last prime minister of the
kingdom of Hawaii under Queen Lili-
uokalani, is a full-blooded native of
those islands, and is over six feet tall,
and notwithstanding his great age, is
as strong and alert as a man many
years his junior. Col. Parker said:
"We are not afraid of the Japanese
in Hawaii—there is no reason why we
should be. They are good and law-
abiding inhabitants, thrifty and pro-
gressive. The islands could hardly
get along without them. The sugar
planters could not produce their crops,
and that would spell ruin for our
country. It is true that Japanese are
all able-bodied men and could give a
good account of themselves in a fight.
But they have been with us many
years before we were annexed to the

Live in College Hills

These lots are large; 100x150 feet
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etc.; fine valley view. Price \$1200.

2—1 lot, 100x266; beautiful view
of mountains and valley. Price
\$1120.

3—1 lot, 12,500 sq. ft. \$640.

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United States and helped us along in
every way.

"Hawaii is just as much a part of
the United States as California or
New York or any other part of the
Union. If the Japs should ever be
foolish enough to attack Hawaii, they
would be attacking the whole United
States, and they have too much good
sense to do that. Besides, Uncle Sam
is putting Honolulu and other places
in a fine condition. Strong fortifica-
tions are being put up, and it would
indeed be foolhardy for any nation to
try conclusions with the United States
anywhere."

"The Japanese have their peculiar-
ities, like all other people. They are
great consumers of rice, and there is
lots of rice grown in Hawaii. The
Japanese, however, would not, under
any circumstances, purchase their rice
in Hawaii. They claim it is not good;
they claim that the Chinese, who
are the principal rice planters, do not
know their business. The Japanese
prefer to pay a higher price for the
product of their native country, plus
the tariff."

MONK.

WIRELESS

The way to communicate instan-
tly. Office open Sunday mornings
from eight until ten.

RESOLUTION ON PROHIBITION ELECTION

(Continued from Page 1.)
Liquor question of Hawaii. Mr. Mc-
Clellan's letter is as follows:
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Feb. 16, 1910.

The Merchants' Association,
Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dear Sirs:—In accordance with your
cablegram to the Delegate and on his
direct request I appeared before the
Senate Committee on Friday last and
made an argument against the enact-
ment of any liquor laws by Congress.
At that time I sought to make it clear
to the Committee that your organiza-
tion was not to be understood as tak-
ing a stand either for or against pro-
hibition as such, but that your ac-
tion was based on the principle of
home rule on all matters of local ad-
ministration.

Although the Committee had already
voted to report favorably the prohibi-
tion bill, they decided on Friday to
table that measure and to report a
Joint Resolution providing for a spe-
cial election in July to have the ques-
tion passed on by the Electorate. That
Joint Resolution is to be introduced
by Senator Depew upon his return
from New York on Friday.

Inasmuch as that Resolution fur-
ther provides that if prohibition is
ordered it shall be enacted by the Leg-
islature of the Territory instead of by
Congress the result would seem to be
a complete victory for the principle

of local self-government for which your
Organization contended.

The action taken is regarded here
as establishing a new affirmative pre-
cedent of the intent of Congress to
permit the Territory of Hawaii to ex-
ercise the full measure of local auto-
nomy conferred in the Organic Act.
I trust that the outcome will com-
mend itself to you as being all that
we could consistently ask under the
circumstances.

Very truly yours,
GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

REMEMBER DR. COOK.

Howdy, Denmark, howdy do?
Deepest sympathies to you.
Feeling pretty cheap today?
Bride a little punctured, eh?
Sort of troubled in your mind?
Lost all faith in humankind?
"Stung!" you murmur; "bitten!"
done!

Well, you're not the only one.

Howdy, Aldermen? Hello!
Feeling cheap? We fancy so.
How about that scroll engrossed
You presented him as host?
How about the "city's key"?
That you handed out so free?
Gold-bricked? Pahaw! Just count
it fun!

You were not the only one.

Howdy, all you other chaps
Who believed in charts and maps,
Who believed his harrowing tales,
Yarns of ice and Arctic gales;
Who believed that he'd made good
In the Polar neighborhood?
Don't feel sad and use a gun;
You were not the only one.

Let it now a lesson be,
While your folly you can see,
And next time don't be a chump.
At conclusions do not jump;
Next time get the "proofs" before
Honors in a flood you pour.
This is ended—close the book—
Just remember Dr. Cook!

—Paul West, in New York World.

HOLT ACTS AS GOOD SAMARITAN

(Continued from Page 1.)
child had been placed, she found her
in the water struggling. By that time
the baby had swallowed a considerable
quantity of water. The mother yelled
out for help and her husband who was
not aware of the plight came to the
rescue.
Holt, who was near by also came to
the rescue and did what he could for
the girl. Tada, the father of the child,
who was greatly excited, picked up his
daughter, and, rushing into the kitchen,
placed her over the heated oven to
warm her with a view of bringing
her to life again. He was stopped by
Holt.

Holt, who is an expert swimmer,
and, who thoroughly knows the art of
restoring life to drowned people, picked
up the child and with a little act
of "lionism," forced the water out of



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her and brought her to life again.
In the meantime Dr. Uyemura, who
had been sent for, arrived and, after
examining the child, announced that
she was out of danger. The accident
was reported to the police station.

AVOWED MISSION TO KILL PRESIDENT TAFT

WOHURN, Feb. 7.—An unknown
man ran amuck in this city at mid-
night Saturday and, after terroriz-
ing many people, accomplishing
slight damage to window panes and
being pursued by a negro armed
with a shotgun, he was captured by
Patrolman Murphy and locked up
after a fierce street battle.

Last night the man, who is a Lett,
was in a padded cell in the police
station. Today he will be examined
by experts on mental troubles and
committed to an asylum. Up to
midnight last night the police were
unable to ascertain his name or
where he came from. The man is
25 years old, well dressed, and of
good appearance, and a bright, sharp
appearing young fellow.

His motto is "Death to the King,"
he said last night; his avowed mis-
sion is the assassination of President
Taft, and he said he was on his way
to fulfill his mission when he was
arrested.

BULLETIN ADS PAY

SPECIAL TAN SHOE SALE

Commencing
Wednesday Morning,
March 2, at 8

o'clock, we will have on spe-
cial sale several hundred
pairs of tan shoes in various
styles.

These are short lines, and
we have not got all sizes in
every line, but in the total
every size can be had.



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Late toe shapes.
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Sale Price, - \$3.65

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MAKIKI DISTRICT
Story and a half house, modern in
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or for an investment. Price \$3250.
Acreage property in Palolo Valley,
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